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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01347890

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Zinnia Aurora

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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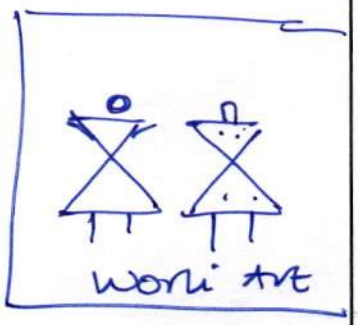
Tribal or indigenous art provides a keen insight into natural polytheism, cultural uniqueness and sacred value systems thus followed - from Warli art to Pugali.

Valuable storehouse

1) Worship of nature
Sarna religion practice showcased via natural transcendantal depiction

2) Insight into inter-personal values
eg Bhimbetka tribal lore with personality exchange.
eg sacred groves



3) Livelihood depiction
- cultural embeddedness with fauna
eg Tiger paintings of Kerala.

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(Fear of nature) – adaptation of Lord Indra by Gonds

4) Religion of natural worship and respect for nature – quid pro quo.

Eg) folklore of Bhils in Bhil art.

5) Festivals and eventful playfulness across diverse paintings

Eg) Madhubani art

6) Cultural exchange with other tribals

7) Forest resource usage in cultural diametrics.

8) Intermixing of religions with tribal culture

Eg) Hinduism impact on Uttar Pradesh

Eg) Munda.

9) Franchise depiction – sabhas, samitis, political sovereignity of rajans – political culture.

Thus, tribal art forays into a keen promulgation of livelihood, political, economic and socio-cultural ~~milen~~ milen.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"While the Mahatmas revelled in village republics, the Nehrus built republics of industrial India"

Mahatma Gandhiji and Jawaharlal Nehru were the promulgators of 'new India'.

Gandhiji		Nehruji
① Self sustenance and swaraj as a discipline. Never 'defined' it, per se.	Approach to Swaraj	① Definitional economic and social freedom from colonial power and discrimination
② model of 'village economics' of decentralized growth'	Economic outlook	② Centralised, socialist economic model, borrowed from Russia Eg Five year plan
③ Need for reverting to pure 'varnas' with 'sarvodaya'	Social outlook	③ Social equality furthered by state in constitutional ambit

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) 'villages' as focal point.

↓

(5) model of Antodaya + development of all, by all.
→ Industry called 'evil'

(6) 'vocation with value' model

Engines of change

(4) 'dams and industrial expansion'
↓
(5) key to Opening (Resource curse)
↓
(Resource proliferation)

education

(6) Scientific temperament for development of India

There were also a myriad range of convergences.

Approach towards religious involvement

'Poorna Swaraj' for India

similarities of thought

constitutional faith for future

'Sarvodaya se Sehkar' belief.

'Right' of man as autonomy beholders

Thus, whilst Nehruji and Gandhiji differed on 'modernity' standardization, they were both staunch anti-imperialist and were 'trustees' of India's move towards independence.

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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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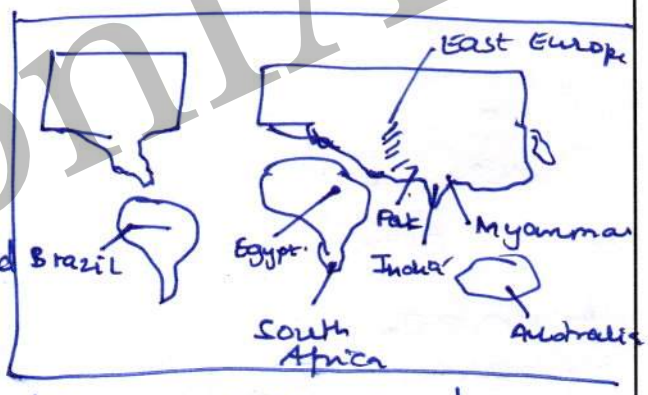
World War II initiated a pactful coherence towards Westphalian proliferation, with newer understanding of sovereignty and 'enlightenment of East'.

Factors of Acceleration

1) Fall of Axis
A hue of colonies under Axis powers, Germany found their colonial masters hollowed - financially and fundamentally.
Eg SAHEL



2) Hollowed out Allied powers
England, France weakened by prolonged war.
Eg Afghan losses.

3) Rise of western educated intelligentsia
fuelled further by weakened colonial masters.
Eg Revolutionary rigour of India

4) Utilitarianism, 'Oriental pride' on rise

Eg Mandela - Gandhi - Nehru. effect.

5) Rediscovery of cultural roots due to proliferation of reaction to 'manufactured' colonial literature.

6) War-time deaths, increased revenue rates, inflationary pressures agonised colonial inhabitants.

Eg civil disobedience culmination in Quit India movement.

7) Rise of Constitutionalism.

8) Leadership against Imperialism and colonialism

Eg Gandhi, Nkruma. Eg Bandung Conference under Nehru & Nasser.

9) Anti-racism strikes against structural discrimination.

Eg Mandela, Gandhi torchbearers.

Thus, post world war 2, the 'East' opened its 'oriental' prowess and marched forward with a 'sovereignty' charting trajectory.

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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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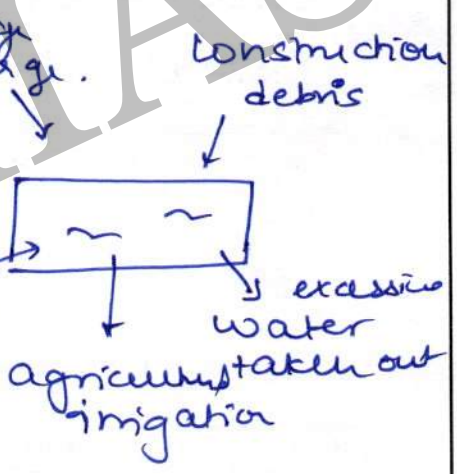
Urban landscape houses a variety of hydrographic marvels; threatening an extinction to this is the anthropogenic activity chart → 69% of wetlands in urban areas under threat.

Impact of encroachment

1) Eutrophication
Excess
owing to excessive discharge of waste



eg Bangalore lakes.

2) Increased deposition of construction debris, industrial solid waste
↳ 'water absorber' effect

3) Increased out-take for irrigation purposes
↳ reduced water in lakes.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Enhanced water retrieval for industrial purposes

lack of inlet of water → [ ] → increased discharge for human purposes

water deficit

↓

drying up lakes

5) Lack of cleanliness and sanitation around lakes.

6) Lesser water due to drying of rivers leading to 'extinction threat'

Eg Sultanpur lake ecosystem.

7) Disturbed aquatic ecosystem due to increased 'inland fishing' impetus.

Eg 30% of MP's lakes drying up.

8) Increased Biological Oxygen Demand due to CO_2 enabling and O_2 enabling industrial effluents

way forward
- → 'Amrit Sarovars' scheme
- → CPCB-SPCB tightening norms
- → 'water council' in urban areas.

'Urban water towers' can aid in saving this manual.

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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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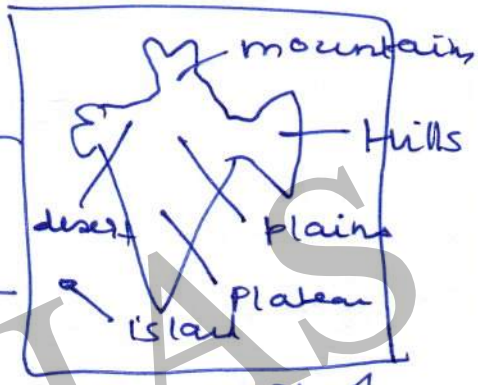
'Transport' and 'terrain' go hand in hand in developmental proliferation owing to connectivity imperative of geography, topography and more.

Influence of Geography



Diversity of topography

1) topographical imperative which affects type and kind of transport.

Eg Atal Pass as opposed to other systemic infrastructure.

Eg roads and airways in mountains over rocky-brooks for waterways

2) Slope and gradient influence whether waterways can be built.

Eg Lock system of Panama Canal to balance elevation of Atlantic & Pacific Ocean

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Coastal areas and island connectivity merit 'ferrying' over building bridges

4) Type of bedrock
influences sturdiness of foundation
Eg Landslide prone transport systems of roads causing issues in Himachal Pradesh due to excess monsoon.

5) Distance determinant
Far off distances, in addition to difficult terrains are suited by air ways

However, with technological advancement, traditional transport notionalities have been overcome

newer differentials

Steel-metal roads for non-sturdy soil

Trolley systems in higher mountains
Eg Alps of Switzerland

Ferry services (inland)
Eg Varanasi's ghat ecosystem

Impetus on chopper transport via UDAAN 3.0

Thus, physical geography, though a critical determinant of transport, is being undermined by innovative advancements for

Transport surplus Bharat

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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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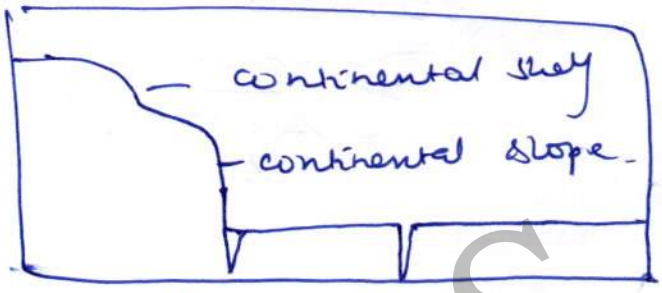
Ocean trenches are baseline features which resemble steep valleys on the continental shelf's base.



Formation

1) Due to increased weathering owing to silt-striking from continental slope.

2) Also formed due to ~~volcanic~~ seismic activities of ridge formation

Oceanic trench

Eg Mariana trench in Pacific

Significant features

1) Formed at convergent boundaries of plates.

Eg Nazca plate - North American plate form Nazca trench near North-East Canada/Alasca.

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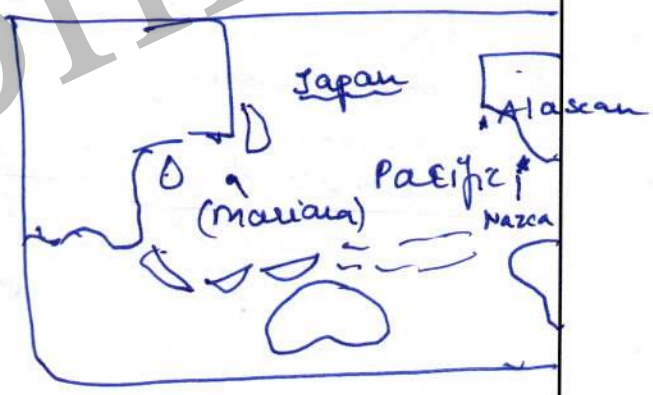
2) Prone to severe disturbances and Earthquakes

3) 'Mineral mines' as huge amount of compression takes place between plates.

Eg South China Sea, Luzon province of Philippines

4) Very deep valleys at convergent boundaries, some of the deepest on planet.

5) Most found under the Pacific Ocean



6) Biodiversity in haloplic environment

Very biodiversity rich on top, 'silent darkness at bottom'

7) Facilitate heat exchange across oceans

Thus, oceanic trenches form a crucial ecosystem and are geological and seismic marvels, spread across oceanic landscape.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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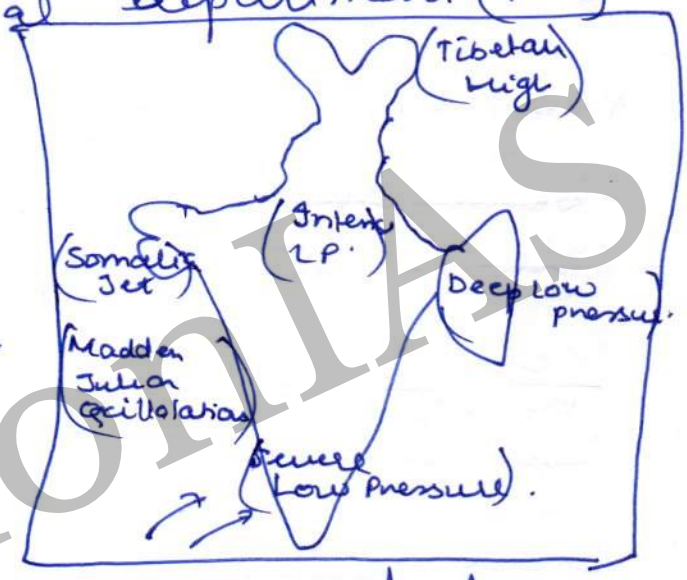
Extreme Rainfall events, caused due to 'monsoonal surplus' have been maximum in the current and previous monsoonal season, as per Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)



Reasons

1) Higher High Pressure conditions South of equator which facilitates faster wind movement towards India in South west Monsoon

2) Intense Somali jet and Mascarene high near Madagascar

3) Airshed formation in urban areas furthering entrapment of weather phenomenon.

4) Extreme cold in Tibet furthering Tibetan High and intense movement of air down South.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Increased insolation in Northern plains furthering Low pressure conditions and thus, higher rainfall.

6) 'Pocketed rainfall' or abrupt 'breaks' and 'spells'.
↳ Thus, rainfall deficit coupled with intense 'rain spells' of short duration

7) Climate change induced Madden Julian Oscillation changes.

Socio-economic impact

- Flooding
  - Eg) flash floods in Rajasthan
- Infrastructure damage
  - Eg) Bangalore floods of 2023
- Loss of life
  - man and material with ecosystem destruction
  - Eg) Himachal cloud burst
- Livelihood disruption
  - unemployment to gig economy
- Agriculture
  - field destruction
  - Eg) wheat spoilt in Haryana, Punjab

Way Forward

- efficient warehousing
- robust water harvesting
  - Eg) Eri systems (TN)
  - Eg) Kuls, Konds, Patas in North India
- watershed development programme (WDP)

Thus, 'monsoons' are the 'makers of economy' and climate change must be capped to ensure least destruction

8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Female Labour Force Participation Rate is currently a mere 35% (MOSPI)

"Gender equality is important. Women are agents of complete social change"
— Amartya Sen.

Need for Higher Participation

Causes for low participation

- Reduction of women to 'care and nurture'
- Non-counting of 'care economy' (Carol Gilligan's care economy initiative)
- Son-meta preference
  Low sex ratio (929)
- Patriarchal mindset
  ↳ Reduced 'allowance' for participation.
- Gender pay gap/divide
  Gender Divide Index rank (127) → low!
- Dual Burden
  'from womb - to - tomb'

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Demographic dividend → Gender dividend

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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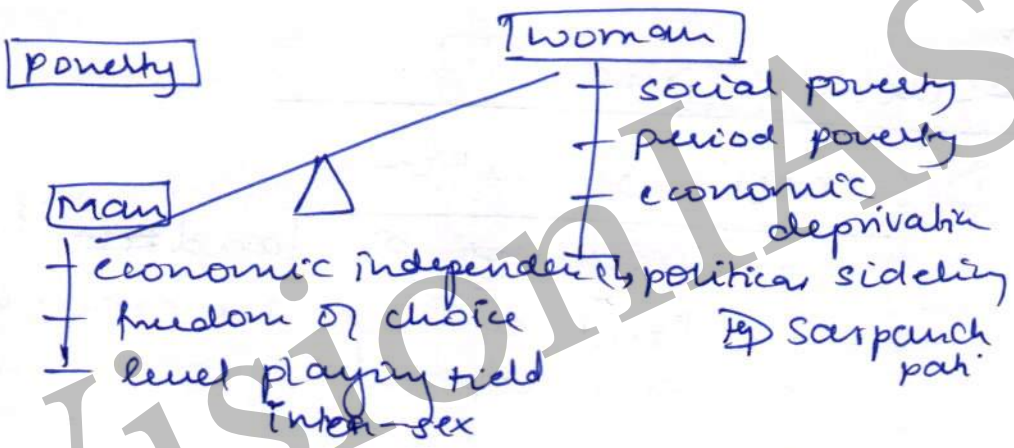
Need

1) Half the population joining workforce aids economic production

2) 'Skilled mother' for facilitating skilled families.

3) Dwindled LFPR aids further discrimination



4) Poverty and dependency of one half burdens other.

5) Developmental strides backtracked
↳ lower HDI score despite economic growth of 8%.

However, measures for increasing participation are being robustly undertaken.

- 'SHG' mass movement (80% women led)
- HEWs → Hubs for empowering women
- women impetus in agri ← Drone Didi, Lakhpati Didi

Thus, to effectuate a truly strong Viksit Bharat of 2047', PM Modi's 'Suraksha Kavach' must be taken out the 'Home'.

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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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'Secularization of caste', termed such by Rajni Kothari, speaks to the political empowerment of caste post the 1980s, with rise of regional giants, Green Revolution and so on.

'Secularization' factors

1) Green revolution
- upcycling of 'landless' class further up in economic development.

2) Land reforms
- landless given land to till.
↓
mostly lower class

3) Political participation increased
eg Kanshi Ram, Dalit Panther's movement

4) Proliferation of 'Dalit consciousness'

5) Provision of affirmative action by VP Singh government

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Secularization reality

1) Cross-religious caste existence
   Eg Muslim, christianity casteism.

2) Secularized view of caste due to increased impetus on 'class' post LPG reforms (1991)

3) Social and economic mobility raised due to welfare schemes and reservations

4) 'Otherisation' of upper caste and 'lower caste' → internal divides dumbered.

However, caste is still a key factor in polity / society

- **Economic deprivation**
  - lower paying jobs
  - education divide
- **Discriminatory**
  Eg paradigm of Dalit woman in Rajasthan.
- **Crime stats**
  - 35% arrests thru of SC/ST
  - SC/ST/OBC form maximum undertrial populace (MHA)

Thus, whilst 'secularization' may be a predominant theme, there is a need to validate true emancipation for ('Sabka Vikas, Sabka Sehkar')

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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Inequality presumes a key paradox with rising incomes and reduction in poverty, with India's gini coefficient and GDP per capita showing diverging trajectories.

Oxfam Report
- top 1% → 60% income
- top 1% → 40% wealth

Why diverging

1) Rising ceiling, falling floor
Rich getting richer due to enhanced access.

2) Last mile deprivation
due to lack of economic agency.

3) Health provisioning least
↳ Rising out-of-pocket expenditure.

4) Unskilled and low skilled workforce at bottom.
leading to unemployability,

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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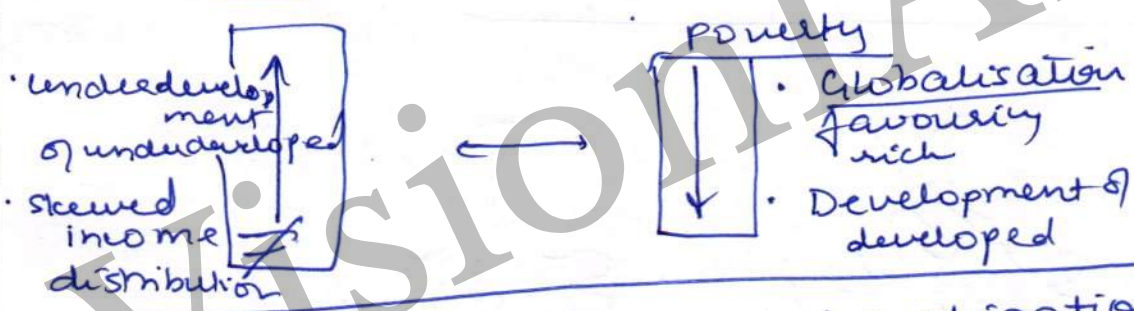
5) Rising unemployment
currently at ~8%.

6) Social security deficit
leading to more focus on basic necessities of food, shelter, health over education

7) Deficiently shaped policy paradigm
→ targeted PDS loopholes outlined by CAG.



way forward
- Cross subsidisation → Ujjwala Yojna
- Self-employment push + entrepreneurial push → MUDRA Loans.
- Vulnerable sections
  - ↳ Divya Kala Mela
  - ↳ One District One Product
- Eased access to finance, food and farming equipment → PM Krishi Sinchai Yojna

Thus, to bridge the gap between 'Uncertain Glory' (Sen & Dreze) and 'Viksit Bharat', steps for dividend capture are necessary.

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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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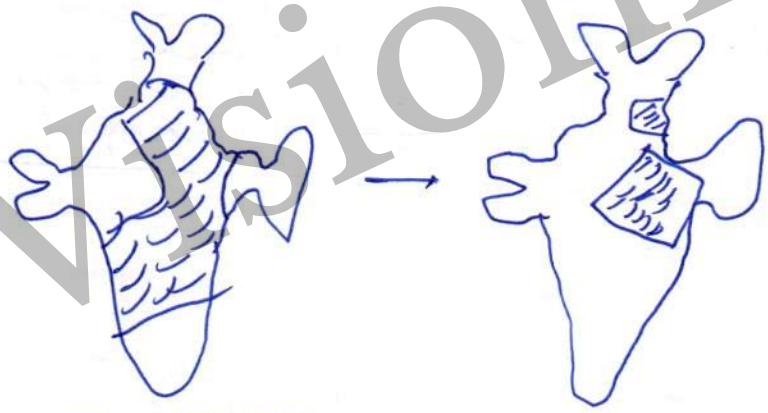
Sramanic tradition, led by Buddhism's expansion, faced a severe challenge in adapting to changing political, social and economic structures of the 4-5th Century AD.

Factors of Decline



500 BC Buddhism expanse → 400 AD Buddhism expans.

1) Brahminical roots since Vedic times could easily entrench Buddhist idealism

2) caste system proliferation

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2) Anti - Brahminical worldview seeped into Buddhist thought.
(alternative) → (antagonism)

3) Patronage plug pulled with coming of Shishunagas.
Final blow by late Guptas

4) Corruption of Buddhism from within.
(ascetic) → (acceptor of ~~gifts~~ alms)

5) Fragmentation of Buddhism led to lack of cohesive front against Brahminism

- Theravada
- 'New vehicle'
- Vajrayan Bengal

6) Increased movement outward towards Sri Lanka, South East Asia.
↳ concentrated pockets left leading to fall in followers.

7) Ideological sparking with

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Brahminism — caste system furthered & rigidity.

↓ hold of priestly class of Brahmins stronger over kings.

↘ Patriarchal mindset increased with industrial expansion

8) 'Sanskritisation' – cultural construction of 'salvation from poverty' ~~not~~ found safer than Buddhist realism.

9) Reduction of Buddhist funding and land

Eg culture of Brahmadeya

10) Rise of Alvars, Nayanars, Shaivism and Lingayats

thus taking lower and upper castes within Brahminical fold.

11) Rise of deification and Brahminisation of Buddhism – a 'subset of Hinduism'

Eg Buddha as incarnation of Lord Vishnu

Thus, Buddhism stepped into existential decline due to these reasons, but progressed and bloomed across East & South East Asia.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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European interfacing of royalty of India was at its peak in medieval era — from Marco Polo to Baptiste.

Role in shaping understanding

1) Peopled polity understanding via Marco Polo's early venture into hinterland

2) Royal absolutism under Aurangzeb and Khilji's outlined thus.

3) Culture of segragation
- outlined by Marco Polo → divisive societies fuelled by religious and social imperatives.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Practices of royal patronage as enablers of societal undercurrents

Eg) Akbar's patronage to Hinduism and Islam furthered a 'tolerant' society.

5) Kingship and architectural manifestations

Eg) Jahangir's financing of christian building churches in Gujarat.

6) Economic enterprise and export economy of India

Eg) ~~Jean Baptiste's~~ Bernier's account of trade policies.

7) Subaltern mention is keenly less, mostly written from prespective of monarchical standing.

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8) Judicial systems and stance of justice.

Eg Ibn Batuta on Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's change-oriented system.

9) Caste and class divides highlighted by Europeans, which furthered ideas of JS Mill and Max Mueller in their anti-oriental stance

However,

1) Third party accounts, lack contextual understanding

2) Lost in 'translation' and incomplete records.

3) Lived on patronage of kings - lack of verifiable authenticity.

Thus, a holistic archaeological, epigraphical and historical study necessary - of Indians and foreigners - for cogent understanding of past.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Battle of Plassey (1757) laid the foundation for march of British, from imperialism to colonial prowess.

Battle of Plassey

- Siraj uddaulah & others
- Bengal
- won be treachery, not military prowess
- A deciding factor for British rights and puppetering.

Impact on course in India

1) Laid 'foundation stone' of white man on Indian soil

2) Deeper understanding of faultlines of India, exploited severely over course of time.

Eg Battle of Buxar with military readiness

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3) Exploitation of 'social cleavage' and differences in Plassey lead to mastering of 'divide and rule'

4) Taste of imperial power to the company increased grind

- Private trade
- revenue guzzlers
- 'Rights' over 'Respectful pleading'

5) Framed context for Battle of Buxar, the final blow to Bengal's plight.

6) Mercantilism aided by provision of 'men, material, money', as gained post Plassey.

7) Military ~~acu~~ acumen of Indians gauged, used it to tailor own self to better the Indians hereafter.

In addition to impact on Indian history, it aided

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Worldwide manoeuvring of British:

1) traders to rulers across colonies.

2) Mercantilism furthered by capture of power.

3) Forceful conquership and safeguarding of financial interests
   Eg fortification

4) Establishment of dense networks of intelligence within regimes.
   Eg Mughal breakdown

5) Crushing revolts with force and farce - Eg Revolt of 1857
   Eg Doctrine of Lapse
   Eg Paramountcy.

Ergo, British victory in Plassey heralded an imperialist push that aided colonialism of Indian mind, man, material and money - from 'Drain of wealth' to 'Brain Drain' caused by colonisation of mind.

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14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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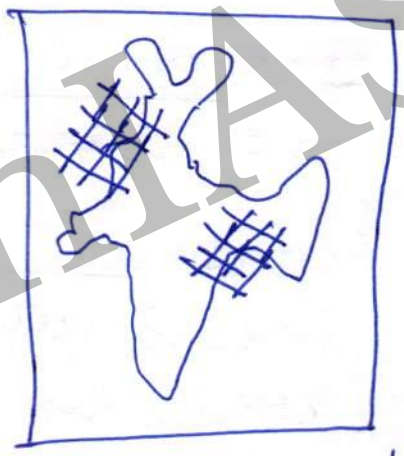
Partition of India saw two theatres of applicative history — both with diametrically opposite variegation.

Partition stories

1) Finalised post Mountbatten Plan.



2) Separate state idea introduced by Muhammad Iqbal, further crowned and carried by Md. Ali Jinnah.

Difficulty in rehabilitation

1) Punjab was a Hindu majority state whilst West Bengal was entrenched in Muslim majority

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2) Gandhiji's presence in ~~West Bengal~~ North West
↳ pacifism in the air on eve of independence.

3) Focal point of communal tensions sprang up in Bengal.

4) Porous borders of Bengal opposed to West India.

5) Instability in East Pakistan overflowed to West Bengal.

6) Economic programmes of reconstruction carried out efficiently in Punjab.
Eg) Refugee camps of Red Fort transitioned into opportunity seeking Punjabi Bagh.

7) Bengal as 'freedom loci'
↳ difficult to face fragmentation of an entity that was always one.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8) Difficult terrain chequered by rivers

9) Economic bases of Bengal viz jute transferred almost completely to East Pakistan.

vs

Punjab and its fertile land provided ample opportunity.

10) Punjab's ~~too~~ linguistic singularity vs Bengal's linguistic pluralism

↳ furthered tensions, even fueling making of Bangladesh.

However, hostilities on day of partition were more severe in Punjab due to 'communal peaking' of sentimentalities, but in longer run, rehabilitation in both places converted the spaces into peaceful heavens of economic and social growth.

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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's 'Panchamrit' pledge seeks to make India segments its energy with 45% coming from renewables.

Thermal power plants as growth engines

green energy, current status

aim: 45% Renewable Energy share

currently coal predomina (50%+)

Diversification underway
↳ solar, wind, nuclear

Economic costs

1) Coal-powered economy's switch requires provisioning of funding ~~and~~

2) Infrastructure for Renewables underway.

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3) Reversion of energy systems technologically burdensome.

Eg new flexi-engines for E-20 fuels.

4) Infrastructural demands change

Eg charging stations for electronic vehicle.

Eg wind mill instalations in Rajasthan

5) Consumer awareness and adoption adversity

↳ funds for marketability surplus.

6) Lack of (Developed country's) provisioning

Eg Alterra fund disfunctional

Eg non-agreement on CBDR-RC.

7) Newer systems of energy production

Social costs

1) Adoption rigidity

social outlook towards electricity non-elastic

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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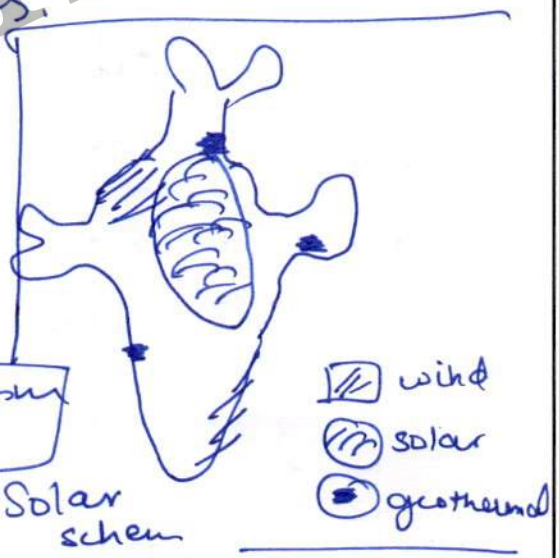
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Loss of livelihood
Local TPPs employ a huge amount of human capital
↓
joblessness.

3) Already encumbered tribal forests will now be left with empty mechanism.

4) Biodiversity impacted
Eg Great Indian Bustard deaths due to windmills.

5) Different regions, different RE mechanisms.
↓
non uniformity of developmental demands



Need
↓
Consensus based project installation.

→ tap uniform resources
Eg Rooftop Solar scheme

→ Harmonized diversification
non-singular approach.

→ Consumer behaviour change
Eg Life mov.

Thus, whilst a change from coal to green energy has serious costs, a supplementation of benefits await

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16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanic calderas are formations of volatile, andesitic eruptions that fall back into themselves upon explosion.

Process of formation

1) formed when lava erupts with vehement force
↓
shoots up in the air
↓
disturbs structural integrity of already thin mound
↓
hollowed from top → (collapses into itself) → (caldera left behind).

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Its formation is further aided by:

→ magmatic type
  → andesitic

→ soil type & structural integrity

→ thinned crust

→ undersea or above

Scenic beauty Reason

1) Lava cools down fast to provide fertile soil

2) Presence of intrusive and extrusive rocks of diverse kinds]
  stone collectors paradise

3) Collapses into itself to form lakes
  Eg) Ojos caldera lake in South America.

4) Ecosystem of biodiversity since mostly goes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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dormant post-explosion

5) Formation of mountain/hillock with serene views of periphery

Eg Iceland's Grivanldik area

6) Formation of newer landforms by flowed out lava

Eg under-ocean caldeas form reliefs on abyssal plains

Thus, volcanic calderas, though violent in formation, leave behind a serenity of sorts.

- Biodiversity
- hydrography
- mountain ecology

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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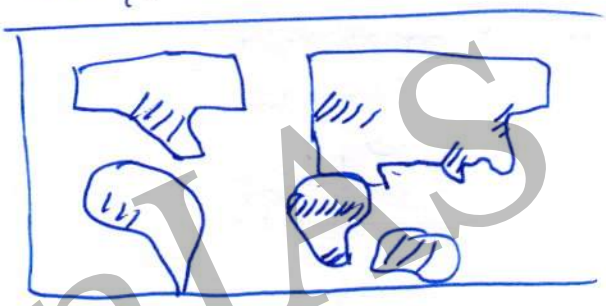
Heatwaves are bouts of intense heat characterised by ~ 4-6°C excess of temperature over average, defined differently for different areas by IMD.



Reasons

1) Climate change induced changing climatic patterns
   eg changing Madden Julian Oscillation

2) Sun's solar cycle peak of 11 years causing intense release of plasma and impacts on Van Allen Belt.

3) Rising intensity of El Nino

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and La Nina.

Eg ↑ EL NINO → drought like situation in India

4) 'Airshed' formation in urban areas intensifying heat

Eg 'heat dome' in western Europe in 2023

5) Increased Deforestation of 'lungs of earth' – Amazon.

→ Leading to CO_2 amplification.

6) Positive feedback mechanism of Arctic ice melting causing disturbance in heat distribution in oceans → ocean currents impacted.

7) Depletion of Ozone layer furthering insolation.

10) Urban heat islands and

11) dropping albedo due to pollutants / soot accumulation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact on food security

- Land Degradation
  Less availability of land for agriculture
- Reduction in rainfall & increased drylands
  ↓ agricultural output
- Health emergency due to heat strokes
- dependence on imports for basic food items
- lack of ability to diversify food pallete beyond drought resistant categories
- Deficit of water, fertilizer production
- Falling labour productivity in agriculture

Way Forward

- Implementation of Paris Agreement
- Focus on production of drought resistant varieties of foods
- agro forestry systems
- Stronger commitment to urban ecology
- Loss & Damage proliferation in agrisystem.

Thus, with global rise in heatwaves, there is a need to increase 'disaster resilience' and 'mitigation'

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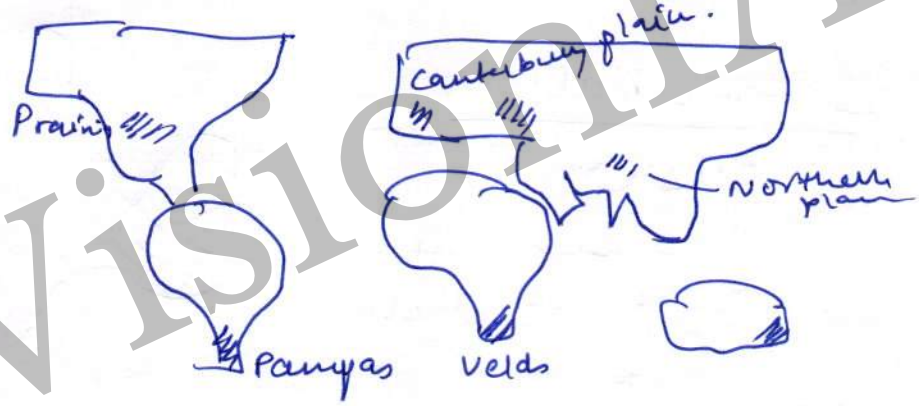
18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Banni grasslands of Gujarat have been crucial to the ecological, cultural and economic milieu of West India.

Characteristics of grasslands



1) Tall grasses
2) Transition between forests and deserts
3) Home to umpteen biodiversity eg cheetah, foxes, lions.
4) Prone to fire due to presence of grasses and lack of moisture.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) Found in continental settings
Eg Prairies

6) Fertile areas, mostly used for agriculture
Eg Pampas of Argentina.

Threats faced by Banni grasslands

---

1) Deforestation
- cluster of grasses since 20th century
↓
almost depleted.

2) Drying up rivers in Gujarat
Eg Sabarmati
Lifelines cut

3) Industrialisation push

4) Installation of salt pans in the region has

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depleted organic wholeness of grasslands.

5) Displacement of indigenous communities led to broken stewardship and protection

6) Forest Department's apathy to biodiversity.
   (4) permission for electric grid's installation.

7) Serious threat to Asiatic Lions, Gir National Park and other Protected fauna and protected Areas.

Thus, grassland biomes are central to ecological balance and must be protected, otherwise a repeat of 'Banni Belligerence' may topple food security.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Secularism ties within its ambit an equality of religious practice and a state separation, which furthers anti discriminatory proliferation - inter and intra religion.

Challenger

Article 14, 15, 25-28 secularism grants

Nehruvian secular model

'principled distance' doctrine

state separation via equal acceptance

social reform for ensuring freedom and equality.

Inter-religious check

1) State has no 'state religion'.

2) Maintenance of equal and principled distance

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from all religions.

3) citizens from all religions have right to preach, propagate and ~~prat~~ practice religion of choice (Art 25)

4) Equal status to all religions in terms of financial independence

5) Provision of equity to ensure minority religions safeguarded, equal access to protection of culture.

Eg Art 29

Eg Art 30 - minority education institution.

Intra - religious

1) In Shirur Math case, provision of intra-religious or 'sect' equality.

2) Article 25 applies equally to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

religion as whole and its sects as well.

Eg) Shia and Sunni

Eg) Hindu groups and sects of Nath Panthis, Lingayats etc.

3) Domination of upper castes admonished within religions

Eg) Art 14 - equality before law.

4) Push for subcategorisation and recognition of lower castes within Christianity and Muslims.

Eg) J. Rohini Commission.

Thus, secularism model of India, foundationed on 'principled distance', provides for equitable access to franchise and welfare realisation - via constitution ~~and~~, policy measures and judicial pronouncements

20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

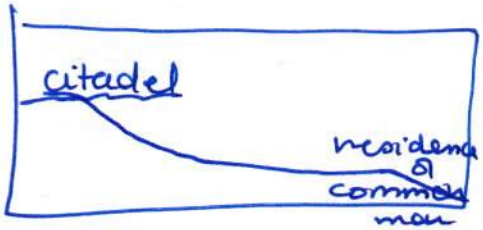
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urbanism in India has been characterised by unequal access to resources, 'landscaping' of social inequality and furthered isolationism.

Landscapes of stark inequality

1) Historical underpinnings

Indus Valley civilization's urban landscape



↳ fortified, higher pedestal for some; lower ground for others

2) Otherisation basis economic standing

Eg South-North Bombay divide.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) 'Real Estate' as facilitator guide of inequality.

4) 'Dharavi' and 'Decathalon' on same street
↳ development for some

5) 'Ghettoisation' of vulnerable minorities on 'islands of shame'
Eg) Sanjay slum in midst of Embassy area - chanakyapuri

6) Socially determined spatial management
→ social status :
upper caste in middle upland of villages in Ajmer and Alwar.

7) Peripheralisation furthered by lack of 'land rights'

8) Steeping 'development deficit'
→ no clean water availability,

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'tanker culture' in slums.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps for egalitarianism

1) PM-Awas Yojna (urban)
→ affordable 'pucca' houses for BPL (especially) and all

2) Slum Development Programme

3) Employment deficit fulfilment for enabling social ladder upclimb
Eg PM-SVANidhi for street vendors

4) 'Har Ghar Jal' for urban potable water enablement

5) 'Land rights' over housing in slums

6) RERA regulations on floor and reality on real estate pricing.

While urban areas have become an 'epitome of inequality', 'redistributive justice' facilitated by SDG 14, robust pro-poor programmes can aid in removing this evil

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0134 7890

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Zinnia Aurora

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

Eng

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Dissent drives Democracy"

The Indian Parliament is the fulcrum of debate and discourse, centric upon soliciting executive accountability via institutions like 'Leader of opposition'.

Leader of opposition → Legislative leader of dissent
→ Not a constitutional post
→ At least 45 MPs in favour / seats.

Role of LoO

- Solicit executive accountability from ruling party.
  - eg recent urge on Chinese expansionism on LAC.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Determines diverse opinion dissemination across Parliament

Eg) raising voice of marginalised.

3) Stakeholder voice to conserve against majoritarian tyranny

4) Ensures holistic law-making by
- preventing by-passing
- holding 'front benches' to their word

5) Sits on key panels of appointment to constitutional offices Eg) CAG, Chief Election Commissioner

9) Endeavours to bring forward Committee Recommendations and implementation.

10) Scrutiny of Demand-for-Grants basis CAG/PAC reports

Thus, Leader of Opposition is sin qua non to a 'democracy that delivers' and 'legislates for the people'.

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Judicial revolution necessitates accessibility, affordability and acceptability of juridical resonance and technological enablement is key to this.

Accessibility enhancement

→ Democratised access to proceedings
  Eg virtual proceedings on public access mode.

→ e-Courts for enabling Article 14 → access to justice

→ Effectuation of e-Lok Adalats by Legislative Serving Authorities under Legal Services Act, 1967

→ Provision of 'regional-language translation in judgements' across states.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Capability

- Training to the last mile of judges at lower & subordinate judiciary level.
- Capacity building in Alternative Dispute Resolution realm for lessening judicial burden.
  (>40L cases)
  ↳ 87% in subordinate courts
- cross-country judicial officers → 'remote justice'
  Eg Swiss justice system.

Efficiency → AI for petty crimes justice

- 'Judicial data grid' for real time pendency check by Registrar (SC)
  ↳ accountability
- Online, randomized roster making → avert allegations of 'Bench shopping'

Thus, technology, well balanced with 'humane interface', can aid in advancing accessibility of justice, as under Article 39A

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Under Article 142, the Supreme Court has been accorded original and exclusive jurisdiction over federal matters, thus making it a just balancer of centre-state power dynamics.

Upholding intricate balance

1) Governor centric conflicts
Centralization by 'centre agents' alleged by states
Eg State of Punjab vs UoI (2023)

2) Financial relations
Especially around Finance Commission grants and discretionary grants (Art 275)

3) Goods & Service Tax related conflictual problems
Eg Recent pronouncement on non-legally binding GST Council recommendations

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Use of Article 356 or President Rule
   Eg) S.R. Bommai case on criterion for bringing President's rule

5) Unique asymmetry among states themselves Eg) Article 371A
   ↳ Raised to question before Supreme court under Article 32

6) Minerva Mills case and Kesavananda Bharti case
   ↳ Declaration of 'federalism' as basic structure.

7) Impeding administrative roadblock in National capital
   Eg) GNCTD : Lt Gov Vs Delhi Gov case
   on transfer of bureaucrats

8) Transfer of bills to President and Art 200 validity/ambit.

Thus, the Supreme Court has been a harbinger of conflict resolution and a maintenor of political / constitutional federal validity.

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The National commission for Schedule Castes (NCSC), set up in (1992) is a key functionary of rights to historically disadvantaged (SCs).

NCSC → Article 330

NCSC → promulgated by constitutional ethos

NCSC → separated and effectuated fully by ~~Act~~ 102nd Amendment

Evaluation of Role

1) NCSC is key to addressing qualms of SCs across the nation
   (eg) takes up suo motto cases of violence.

2) Evaluates safeguards - legal and constitutional.

3) Submits report to President on working of government

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on welfare of scheduled caste, thereby soliciting response from government on non-implementation

BUT reports not regularly tabled in Parliament.
↳ falling public trust.

4) Armed with powers of civil court in investigation
BUT does not have authority to impose punishment

5) Evaluates status of SCs in different states in welfare share and so on
BUT non availability of funds for effective working.

6) Lashes onto any incidents going against Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
BUT unable to bring forth a structural change.

" caste is anti-national. There is need for social annihilation of caste." - Ambedkarji.

This must be the motto to bring 'Samajik se vikas'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary Committees are crucial instruments to ensure executive transparency and accountability, and are a crucial part of Parliamentary scrutiny.

Accountability Foray

1) Scrutinizes executive working in its policy dispensation
   eg Committee on PSUs.

2) Financial probity and propriety
   eg Public Accounts Committee keeps vehement check on demand-to-grants basis CAG reports on appropriation and expenditure

3) Enhance gradation of law-making within

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Parliament for more accountability checks on ~~legislative~~ executive

Eg) Committee on Subordinate legislation

4) Expert opinion with more nuanced revelation of provisions and parameters of execution.

Eg) Committee on Foreign Relations on Foreign Policy Toward countries.

5) 'Talking Shop' time crunch made up for by PCs thereby enhancing quality of governance.

However,

- Reduction of PC scrutiny on recent laws by 70%
- Disbanding / non-populated PCs across board.
- Lack of 'voice' to dissenting PCs or their recommendation.

Thus, there is a need to centrically aid PCs to enhance holistic trust-building executive-accountability mechanisms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizens charter is a vision and mission document central to good governance that plays significance in citizen - centricity

citizen charter
- vision and mission document
- assures quality in public service delivery
- can be of 2 types
  - objective
  - subjective
- lists deadlines and duration of working
  - eg Post Office citizen's charter lists # of days for different deliver.
- Provides grievance redressal mechanism to citizen for effective answerability.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Improvement in Governance

ISSUE	AID
non answerability of bureaucrat	persuasive tool of doing 'right thing'
~~De~~-Layering and doing 'delayed duty'	delayered hierarchies + timely replies
Lack of responsive make-do	Enhances accountability towards citizen.
Roadmap amiss on governance merited	Roadmap for short, medium, long term
corrupt practices and non-ideal work culture	sensitizes and provides 'talisman of work culture'

Way forward

1. Integration of citizen charter and participatory decisionmaking
2. Mandatory for selected aspects to ensure 'compliance over complicity'
3. Integrate in CPGRAMS with technological interfacing for aggrieved citizen

"Citizen charter is the figurative apple in the orchard of 'effective governance'

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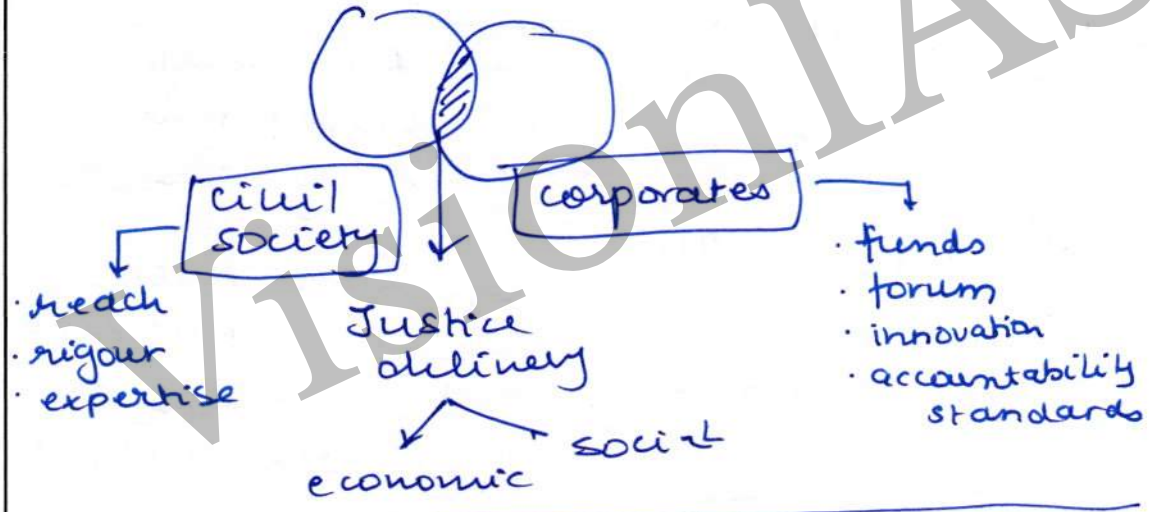
7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

~~POCSO Act or Prevention of child sexual abuse and harassment Act~~

Corporate donors and Non Governmental organisations lie at the centre-stage of 'social responsibility' to ensure 'Lokwadi' development.



How they facilitate?

▷ With over 30 Lakh NGOS in India, frendly remains an issue.

eg TATA and NGO tie ups during covid.

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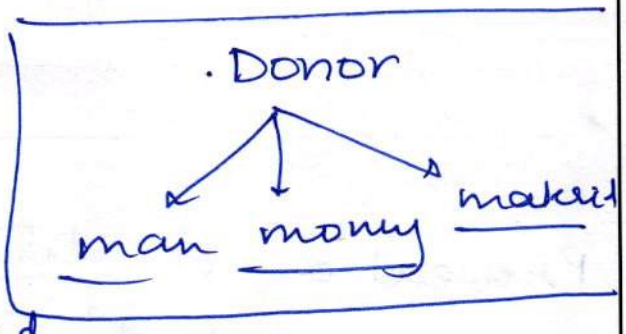
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Provision of socially contoured funding and financial sustenance.



Eg) Social Exchange of India.

3) Provision of 'material' in terms of production excess or aid to resource backing

4) Innovation spring by engineering new models of social entrepreneurship

5) Guiding NGOs in best practices

Eg) HUL's Suvidha tie up for WASH enhancement.

6) Furthering livelihoods by providing employment in NGOs

7) Aids reaching remote areas during emergencies. Eg) NGOs during Kerala floods.

Thus, convergence of 'profit' and 'people' builds a sound front to counter underdevelopment.

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Prevention of Child Sexual Offences Act is crucial to bringing justice to doorstep of 'children', enabling a revolution in basic human rights of child.

POCSO Act
- children's reporting mechanism
- children rehabilitation
- UN Rights of the Child ethos
- children's rights and institutional accountability.

Demerits

1) Child sexual abuse continues at rate of 40 rapes per day.

2) Lack of feedback mechanism within act

3) Lack of assurance of safety and such measures in 'child care homes'

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Lack of focus on correcting perpetrators.

4) No addressal of structural and root problem.

5) Emphasis on 'school structure' averts provisions on general welfare of children.
- psychological trauma
- academic misbalance

6) Child pornography rules immensely ineffective.

7) Child-rights focus averts equitable access.

8) Lack of literacy on enforcement mechanisms in children.

Suggestive improvements include:

- Backing of sensitization toolkits
- Popular culture modification
- structural redressal
- Fast Track courts must be legislatively mandated.

Thus, while problems persist, sound implementation of POCSO can avert child rights violations and ensure a happy demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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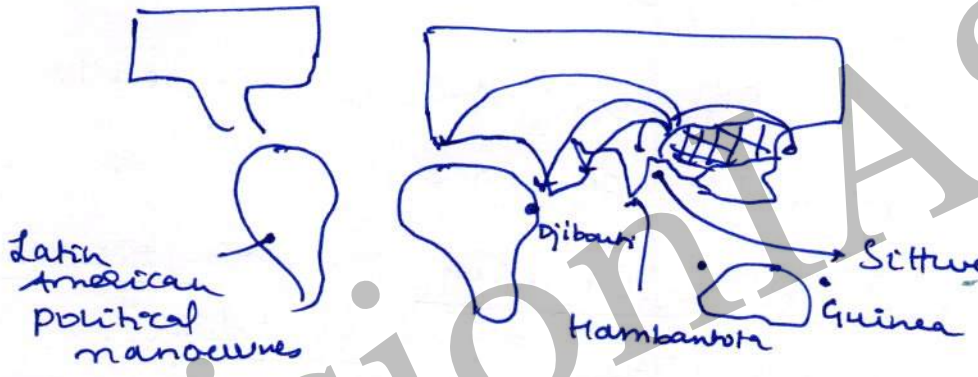
9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Chinese aggressive maritime expansionism has run beyond Indo-pacific, employing diverse strategies for 'marine hegemony' via 'Maritime Silk Road'



Impact on international trade

1) 'Straits diplomacy' of China to ensure 'chokepoints' like Hormuz and Malacca are proofed against hostility

2) Aggression via strait-blockade to gain favours

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3) Enhanced say in international trade talks with leverage
⇒ WTO leverage

4) Strategic interests proliferation to gain access to economic powerhouse of resources.
⇒ China's scramble for Africa

5) 'Oil is the new water' to further energy security

6) Maintenance of status as 'manufacturing hub' of world.

7) Maintains cartographic aggression around ports to gain access to resources and markets via data proliferation

Thus, Chinese acquisition of strategic ports is a forerunner in economic tribalism and strategic route blockades as leverage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) is responsible for maintenance of trans-state intellectual property rights and endeavour for fair and just collaboration

function
- IPR regularities to be kept in check
- checks unfair use of IPR by certain states
- emergency 'social responsibility' promotion (5) covid vaccine approval.

Collaboration among states for uniformity in IPR issuing

Bringing justice of intellectual rights across stakeholders - musicians, architects, technological space.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benefits of Treaty

1) Opening of avenues for patent regulation uniformity across spectrum.

2) Furthering Cartagena Protocol enabled rights in terms of biosafety ~~that~~ and benefits sharing.

3) Indigenous knowledge accorded centrality of recognition
   BUT not wholly within ambit of IPR yet.

4) Bring farmers respite in their 'reusable seed' problem.

5) Genetic resources, under current regulatory paradigm, may be brought to flexible acceptance

While a lot has been done by WIPO in ~~IRR~~ IPR, the regulatory mechanism synchronisation will aid policy prognosis and global outreach to Indian patents.

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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Central Bureau of Investigation, set up in line with K. Santhanam Committee's recommendation, is a key beholder of anti-corruption and vigilance prognosis.

crucial role

1) Anti-corruption responsibility under the Prevention of corruption Act, 1986

2) Built into system for effectuating
- investigation
- questioning

3) Has central jurisdiction in various matters, requires state consent for other.

4) Anti-terrorism, assassination cases handled by it

VisionIAS

5) Unearthing scams within public Industry
- PSUs
- Banks
- government.

6) Antiques and other exotic items' inquiry & investigation.

7) Investigation rights under (DSPE Act) → powers of civil court accorded for transparent working

8) Justice to vulnerables (eg Rakar rape case)

However,

1) Criticized for over-centralization
↳ appointment of head via executive mean.

2) 'Weapon of centre' against states, as accused.
(eg CBI state consent withdrawn by West Bengal)

3) 'Political tool' - partisan role in enhancing corruption ~~and~~ and political will.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Loopholes within scope determination
↓
handles too many types of cases
↓
Lack of substantial work on one time.

5) Problem of plenty and overlapping jurisdiction with NIA, other organisation.

6) Relatively low conviction rates of CBI → loss of public trust.

Thus, the CBI, while the child of transparency and anti-crimind mindset and intention, is the ensure of fair and reasonable investigation agency, with own judicial courts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The office of Governor, first given absolute powers under Indian Councils Act, 1861 is contested on constitutional ~~opp~~ 'misuse' of provision.

Constitutional role

1) Balancer and conduit between centre and state.

2) Continuity of state political ecology

3) Provides key 'quasi-federal' character to Indian polity.

4) Clemency powers under Article 163.

5) Provision for non-hasty and constitutionally sound law making (Article 200)

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7) Emancipator of tribals via schedule 5 and schedule 6 implementation

Overstep & Failure

Overstepping

1) Article 200 misuse pointed out in roadblocking state legislations
   - Eg Tamil Nadu legislative deadlock.

2) Presidential embossing over key state functioning capillaries
   - Eg West Bengal's issue of continuous presidential assent by Governor.

3) 'Universities' as playground of state executive and governor
   - Eg Kerala's case of vice chancellorship'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Failure to act when needed

4) Continued emphasis on President's rule instead of effective governorship

5) Represents centre's demands to state but NOT state's demands to centre.
↳ not conduit, but 'central agent'

6) Lack of constructive activity of Tribal Advisory Councils and welfare therein.

Recommendations

Sarkaria Commission
- → CM involvement in appointment
- → politically unrelated persons

Punchhi Commission
- → transparent appointment
- → fixed tenure

Thus, the state constitutional apparatus with healthy central relations can be authored via consensual cooperation of governorship.

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Presidential system and Parliamentary system are two roads before India, and we chose one less trodden by". – Constituent Assembly.

Indian and USA's system of electoral systems are keenly different, but democratic ethos similar.

Democratic principles

- Constitutionalism i.e. Limited govt
- Judicial focality
- Rule of Law
- Separation of powers
- Liberty, as key measure of democracy

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Differences in electoral practices

India	USA
Universal adult franchise given after US.	UAF came before, but not for women
First past the post system followed.	FPTP not suitable to US polity.
Electronic voting Machine (EVMs) as guardians of electoral integrity	Ballot paper still in vogue.
One general election to centre, no simultaneous elections yet.	Senate-Congress system of central elections
multiparty system & pluralism respected.	2 party system of polity
Reelection of PM allowed	No re-election post 2 tenures

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Salad bowl model of politics mandates balanced power with centralizing tendency
- melting pot model of polity mandatory or easily party based elections

- One electoral process and nominations for candidates within party per intra-party decisionmaking
- Nominations of candidates made by public and their representatives

Model code of conduct of elections

Respect for public reasoning and debate

similarities

People-centric process of electoral democracy

Indo-US overlap of representative democracy

Thus, while different in procedure, the two countries share immense similarity in substantive electoral integrity

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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 set up the NGT to further expeditious, expert centric environmental justice, under umbrella of Art. 323B.

Objectives
- Achieve ecological emancipation
- environmental justice
- Reduce judicial burden
- accountability towards conservation & preservation of environment
- Expeditious and fast track justice.
- Ample space for compensatory justice.

The NGT has under its ambit, a hue of laws:

- Environment Protection Act, 1986.
- ~~Civil~~ Public Liabilities Act

(etc)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Objective mapping

1) Preservation of ecological integrity safeguarded.

Eg) Yamuna embankment cleanliness and removal of construction on banks in Delhi

2) Conservation of ecosystem services and components

(eg) waste management rules critiqued by NGT for effectively plastic waste reduction

3) Environmental justice

↳ timebound justice delivery to impacted communities.

Eg) tribes of Aravallis.

4) Safeguarding existing legal measures and ensuring implementation

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(eg) Aravalli illegal mining case

5) Advising government on effective governance via consensus with local communities.

(eg) Tuticorin case of conservation

6) Industrial accountability.

But

→ Lack of jurisdiction over wildlife, Biodiversities Act

→ Stump determined by leadership

→ Manpower crench due to lesser mandated seats

→ Appeals to HC still available, lack of effectiveness in reduction of burden on judiciary.

NGT is critical to environmental jurisprudence ~~but~~ and with reformative 'carrot and stick' can aid realisation of 'gaia equivalency'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Panchayati Raj Institutions, a Gandhian 'village republic' crafting, have pivoted to politicization, but not governing 'cradles of delivery'.

PRI
- 73rd Amendment
- Gram Sabha as region of decentralized democratization (Art 243B)
- Schedule 11
- emancipator of last mile.

Platform for competitive politics

1) Politicization of 'electoral' process at Gram level
2) Competitive elections for Panchayat
3) Political mobilisation spree

due to 'mass movement' of 'Gram Shakti'

But,

Not agency of planning & service delivery yet

- Fund
- Function
- Functionality

Fund

1) Funding deficit due to lack of state devolution

2) Own tax collection rights minimal and not sufficient for infrastructural delivery.

3) Fund crunch leads to:

- no training
- Infrastructure (soft & hard) access
- social authority diminish

Function

4) Functional devolution very thinly done.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Most states keep 'voluntary subjects' within own power.

6) Limited scope to bring (planning) — (agenda setting)

(failure of demand fulfilment) — (voice of rural citizen to force)

Functionality

7) mechanisms like social audits limited due to non-enforceability.

8) Corruption due to lack of vigilance check.

Recommendation

- Tech enabled Panchayats
- Self Help Groups as engines of rural growth
- Grameen Vikas Yojna
- Common Service Centre approach
- Active devolution of 'power & pelf'.

Panchayati Raj Institutions are the true pathways to 'Janshakti' enablement and rural development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

e-Governance refers to the "integration of Information and communication technology into governance processes", as per 2nd Administrative Reforms commission

Interoperability

1) Cross functional portals of integrative candour
   (eg) PRAGATI portal.

2) Onboards diversity of
   → interministerial coordination
   → stakeholders at one place
   (eg) CARES portal for adoption

3) Integrated access to various services at 'one point'

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Eg My GOV app

4) Bringing together states and central agencies for seamless governance and objective delivery.

Eg NATGRID, CCTNS

Eg GSTN

Steps taken

1) Performance Management Systems embedded with hierarchical structures
↳ based evaluation
↳ multi-stakeholder evaluation

2) Grievance redressal from citizen – corporate – civil society at one place

Eg MCA21

Eg CP-GRAMS

3) Management Information Systems (MIS) to bring

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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together macro-wholes with micro-agents

(a) PRAGATI portal

(b) SDG portal of NITI Aayog

↓

tracks district-wise fulfilment of parameters.

4) 'Digital India' push with integration as main pillar.

↳ culture of 'digital'

5) Digital Public Infrastructure

Aadhar, UPI, CoWIN, Digi signature → integrated into various departmental portals for eased public service delivery.

Thus, from PAN to PRAGATI, from MCA21 to MyGov, from UPI to Udyam portal, e-governance Interoperability has been championed for decentralized, digitized and data-eliminated growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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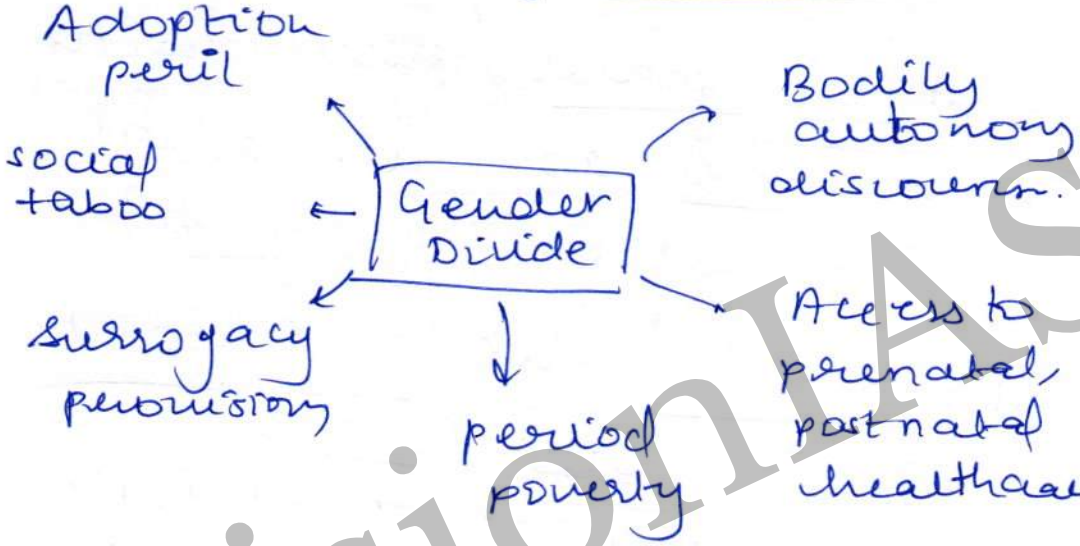
Article 21 accords right to Health to all, but the substantiation of the same bemoans a gender divide.



Bypassing by social norms

1) Family centric discourse over women-centric discours

2) Reproductive literacy considered taboo.

eg Panchit Patheri
separate rooms for period girls in Gujarat

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Lack of emphasis on family planning and contraceptives
↳ lack of control over decisions of 'when and how' to women.

4) Decision of reproductive and sexual choice left to 'man'.
↳ patriarchal chattelization

5) Child marriages (eg) Rajasthan, Nath Pratha

Inept legal norms

1) Marital rape not illegal
↳ lack of agency to woman on choices over sexual consent.

2) Presence of laws, but toothless
(eg) Prevention of Domestic Violence Act - provisions come under civil law so no punitive measure.

3) Absence of reproductive say post 24 weeks of pregnancy under Medical Terminat

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of Pregnancy Act.
Eg) 25 weeks pregnant rape victim denied abortion due to 'right of foetus'

4) Absence of stringent laws on consent of unmarried and married women

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao revolution in low child sex ratio stats.

Judicial pronouncement of 'bodily autonomy' as Fundamental right under Article 21

Measures taken

PM-Matru vandana scheme for provision of reproductive healthcare

Inclusion of sexual & period literacy in curriculum

Thus, whilst an imperilling issue, sexual and reproductive health must be facilitated with quality education (SDG-4) and economic independence (reservation to women)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Universal immunization' coverage has been put forth by WHO as the most important milestone of health security.

Effectiveness

- Mission Indradhanush
  - vaccination against polio, other diseases
  - Immunization against AIDS, chicken pox, etc.
  - communicable
  - non-communicable.
- Universal coverage of
  - children
  - mothers
  - women

Achievements

- Large scale 'elimination' of

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'eradication' of erstwhile public health emergencies like polio.

- Reduction in incidence of kala azar, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis.

- Structurally advanced systems: at-birth immunization provision.

Challenges

1) Lack of centre-state coordination
→ state subject: health

2) Regional imbalances owing to effectiveness deficit in certain states

3) One-size-fits all approach.
→ non-reconciliation of public health needs of different locales.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Less institutional births owing to which at-birth immunization lags.

5) Lack of literacy and awareness around
- types of immunization
- time of immunization
- age-specific roster.

6) Inefficient utilization of existent structures at rural level.

Measures

- Mission Indradhanush → targeted approach
- PM Matru Vandana → provision of immunization to child
- Ayush Man Bharat → push for universal coverage
- ~~POSHAN~~ + Anganwadi → focal point of vaccination and immunization to children

Thus, whilst challenges persist, universal immunization is key to transform human resource to human capital of sound health and less dependence.

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's chairing of G20 summit saw admission of African union to the biggest financial, diplomatic and strategic grouping of the world.

Centricity to Global South

1) Heralded African union's admit into G20 grouping in 2023.

2) Discussion of 'Future continent' as economic powerhouse of coming century

3) Environmental justice brought forward in discussion of historical responsibility of Global North to effectuate equitable order.

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4) Economic peripheralisation (due to globalisation fostered by Bretton Woods Institution) admonished.

↳ participation of Asian Development Bank,

↳ New Development Bank (BRICS)

5) Cooperative partnership with Africa as civilizational giant assured.

eg ITEC extension to Africa

6) Launch of India - Japan collaborative Developmental infrastructure initiative.

7) Developmental impetus on Global South via funding from Global North encouraged.

↳ Grants-in-aid

↳ Lines of credit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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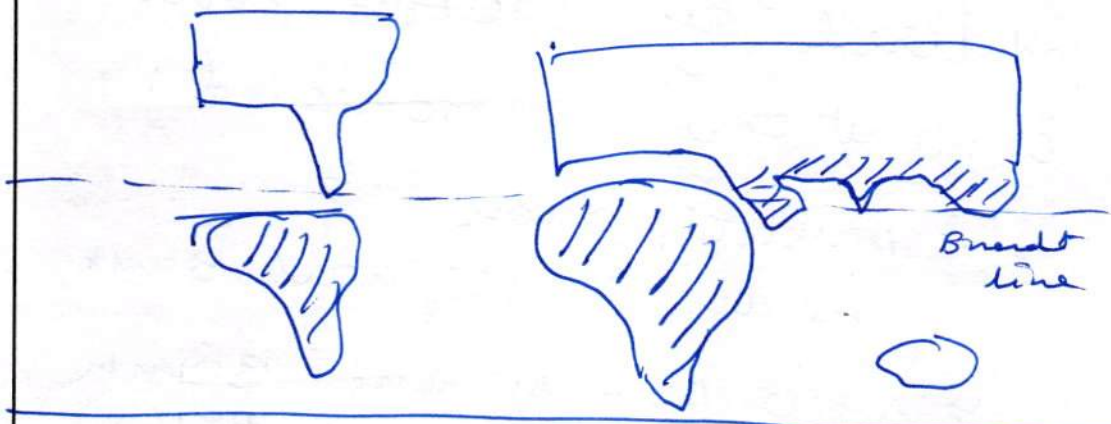
(8) Just Energy Transition partnership.



9) Focus on equitable financing of climate mitigation

10) Emphasis by India on traditional knowledge as key to health emergencies.

11) Cultural powerhouse of Global South brought forward

(a) Exhibitions of country-wise cultural fora.

Thus, India paraded forth with key focus on Global South - especially Africa - realising its reputation of vishwaguru supplemented by vishwamitra diplomacy.

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28. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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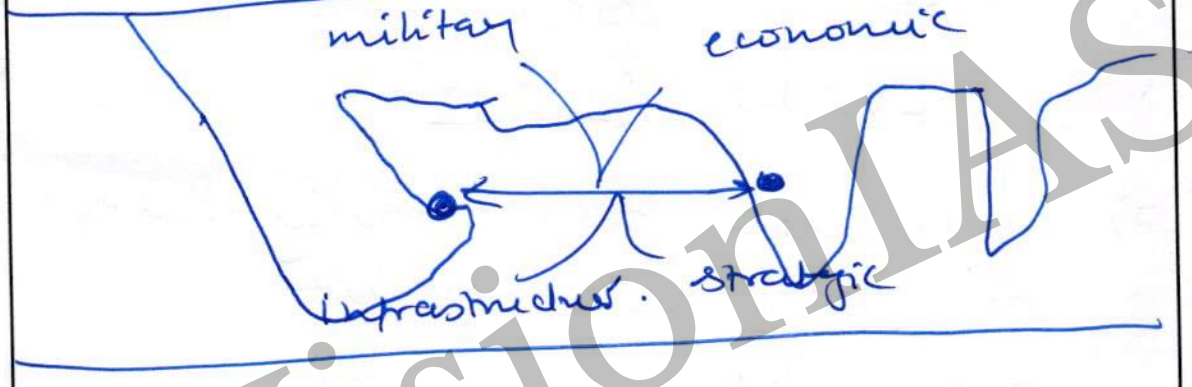
India recently signed a strategic partnership avant with the United Arab Emirates, forging forward with another dimension to its bilateral relations in Look West Policy.



Economic

1) Signing of Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

2) Oil import - crucial to energy security of India.

3) Interoperability of UPI.

4) Sovereign Wealth Fund

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investment.

Connectivity

5) Crucially located near chokepoint of strait of Hormuz.

6) Both part of India - Middle East - Europe corridor (IMEC)

7) Container diplomacy due to port connectivity, from Kandla and Jawaharlal Nehru port to Jabal - Bali

8) Inroads to Arabic nations

Political / Diplomatic

9) cordial exchanges over convergences.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10) Leader-to-Leader convergences
eg MBS-Modi in UAE

11) Recent cultural exchanges.
eg opening of 'temple diplomacy' in Arabic countries.

Environmental

12) Green Credits Programme launched at COP 28 by both countries.

13) Collective voicing of environmental vision.

Strategic partay issues

- oil diversification
- Support to Pakistan by UAE
- GCC condemnation part
- Scope for military exchanges.

Thus, UAE and India share similar theatres of political, environmental and infrastructural convergences, and stand to benefit from each others' comparative advantage.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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